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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**In Re**

**PG&E CORPORATION**

**and**

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC  
COMPANY,**

Debtors.

Bankruptcy Cases  
19-30088-DM (Lead Case)  
19-30089-DM

(Jointly Administered)

**MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM  
AUTOMATIC STAY TO EXERCISE  
SETOFF PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §§ 362  
AND 553; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS  
AND AUTHORITIES**

(11 U.S.C. §§ 362(d), 553(a), 562)

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\*\*All papers shall be filed in the Lead Case  
No. 19-30088 DM

Affects PG&E Corporation  
 Affects Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation  
 Affects both Debtors

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1 TO THE COURT AND ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

2 Creditor Philip Verwey d/b/a Philip Verwey Farms (hereinafter “PVF”), by and through his  
3 undersigned counsel, hereby moves this Court and submits this memorandum of points and authorities  
4 for an entry of an Order (a) declaring PVF properly withheld funds to satisfy mutual debts to Debtor  
5 Pacific Gas and Electric Company (“PG&E”) pending determination of its setoff rights and (b)  
6 granting PVF relief from the automatic stay pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(d)(1) and 553 to exercise a  
7 setoff between the mutual debts, or in the alternative, continuing its motion for relief pending an  
8 adversary proceeding of the same (the “Motion”). This Motion is supported by the declaration of  
9 Philip Verwey (“Verwey Declaration”), filed concurrently with this Motion, and the attachments and  
10 exhibits attached thereto. PVF respectfully represents the following in support of this Motion:

11 **I.**  
12 **JURISDICTION**

13 The Court has jurisdiction over this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334, 5011-1(a)  
14 of the Bankruptcy Local Rules for the United States District Court for the Northern District of  
15 California, and the Order Referring Bankruptcy Cases and Proceedings to Bankruptcy Judges, General  
16 Order 24 (N.D. Cal.). This Court has authority to hear this Motion, as it is a core proceeding within  
17 the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b) and venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408  
18 and 1409.

19 **II.**  
20 **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FACTS**

21 PVF operates a dairy cattle business and renewable energy business, both of which operate out  
22 of the Central Valley in California. *See Declaration of Philip Verwey In Support of Motion For Relief*  
23 *From Automatic Stay To Exercise Setoff Pursuant To 11 U.S.C. §§ 362 And 553* (hereinafter “Decl.  
24 Verwey”), ¶ 2. The dairy business and renewable energy business work jointly – the dairy cattle  
25 produce the waste necessary to process renewable energy and the renewable energy is used to operate  
26 the dairy. *Id.* PVF is a continuing customer of Debtor PG&E and heavily relies on its utility services  
27 to conduct and operate both businesses. *Id.*

1       On April 6, 2018, PG&E breached its duties when it negligently rerouted a circuit regulator,  
2 which resulted in a high voltage surge causing an explosion on PVF’s property. *See Decl. Verwey ¶3.*  
3 After PVF repaired the damages and a PG&E agent repaired the circuit regulator, a second high  
4 voltage power surge caused another explosion on PVF property on April 11, 2018. *See Decl. Verwey*  
5 ¶4. Both times, the explosions damaged the facilities, buildings, equipment, and generator effectively  
6 halting PVF’s dairy operations and caused major property damages and deprived PVF of significant  
7 revenues (collectively, “**General Claims**”). *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 5.*

8       On December 31, 2018, PVF filed claims with PG&E to pursue its remedies pursuant to  
9 PG&E’s administrative procedures. *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 8.* But before PVF’s claims were rejected or  
10 accepted, Debtors PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation (collectively the  
11 “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on January  
12 29, 2019 (“Petition Date”). *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 11.* The Debtors’ cases are being jointly administered  
13 pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1015(b) and the Order Directing Joint Administration entered by this  
14 Court on January 31, 2019. *See ECF No. 207.* The Debtors have continued to operate and manage  
15 their businesses as debtors-in-possession pursuant to Sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy  
16 Code. *See ECF No. 209-223, 439, 695.* Pursuant to the bankruptcy, PVF is automatically precluded  
17 from bringing legal action and asserting its claims in court against PG&E.

18       Prior to the Debtors’ bankruptcy, PVF entered into a contract with PG&E to construct an  
19 interconnection unit pipeline from the dairy digesters on PVF property to PG&E’s distribution line.  
20 *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 15.* The contract provided that PVF agreed to pay PG&E for the costs of the  
21 construction. *Id.* PVF received invoices for one hundred twenty-six thousand three hundred fifty-eight  
22 dollars and forty-seven cents (\$126,358.47) from PG&E for the costs of constructing the  
23 interconnection unit pipeline (“**Interconnection Charges**”). *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 16.*

24       In addition, PVF continued using PG&E’s services necessary to operate its businesses and  
25 incurred charges for electricity and gas usage for its properties. As of the Petition Date, PVF was  
26 obligated to pay PG&E for its electricity and gas usage in the amount of two hundred sixty-four  
27 thousand three hundred thirty-five dollars and seventy cents (\$264,335.70) (“**Usage Charges**”). *See*  
28 *Decl. Verwey ¶ 13.* Thus, the total PVF is obligated to pay PG&E is three hundred ninety thousand

eight hundred seventy-four dollars and seventeen cents (\$390,874.17) (“**Setoff Claims**”). *See Decl. Verwey ¶ 18.*

On February 14, 2019, PVF filed a proof of claim against PG&E for the above claims. On March 5, 2019, PVF filed an amended proof of claim asserting its rights to setoff pursuant to Sections 542(b) and 553 of the Bankruptcy Code. PVF's claim is listed on PG&E's Schedule EF: Unsecured Creditors as contingent, unliquidated, and disputed and not subject to offset. See ECF No. 906.

### III. ARGUMENT

#### A. PVF Is Entitled To Withhold Funds From Debtor To Exercise Setoff Rights

Section 542(b) of the Bankruptcy Code in pertinent part provides that:

An entity that owes a debt that is property of the estate and that is matured, payable on demand, or payable on order, shall pay such debt to, or on the order of, the trustee, except to the extent that such debt may be offset under section 533 of this title against a claim against the debtor.

Similarly, Section 553(a) of the Bankruptcy Code in pertinent part provides:

This title does not affect any right of a creditor to offset a mutual debt owing by such creditor to the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case under this title against a claim of such creditor against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case.

“In order to effect a setoff, in or outside of the bankruptcy context, the creditor need be holding the funds of the debtor.” *In re Tillery*, 149 B.R. 576, 581 (Bankr. W.D. Ark 1995). “Once the funds are turned over, there can be no ‘setoff.’ *Id.* (citing *In re Gehrke*, 158 Bankr. 465, 468 (Bankr. N.D. Iowa 1993) (“Once the deposit is paid out, there is no longer a debt which the bank may offset against a debt the depositor owes the bank. Turnover to the trustee of the debtor’s property precludes any subsequent claim of setoff by the creditor who had held the property.”); see also *Citizens Bank of Maryland v. Strumpf*, 516 U.S. 16 (1995) (debtor defeats setoff if the funds are removed.”).) there is no method in the Bankruptcy Code by which the creditor can compel a debtor to return the entire amount of the funds in order to effect a setoff.” *In re Tillery*, at 581. “Once those funds are in the hands of the debtor or trustee, the right to setoff is gone.” *Id.* The creditor has lost its lien, as provided

1 by section 506, and its right to setoff.” *Id.*

2 Under the statutes and relevant case law, PVF is required to hold on to funds belonging to the  
3 Debtor PG&E in order to effect a setoff under the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, PVF respectfully  
4 requests the Court grant its motion for declaratory relief specifying PVF is entitled to withhold funds  
5 from Debtor PG&E for the Usage Charges and the Interconnection Charges up to the Petition Date  
6 until the Court has conclusively determined whether PVF has the right to setoff its claims against  
7 PG&E pursuant to Sections 542(b) and 533(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

8 **B. This Court Should Grant PVF Relief From Automatic Stay To Exercise Setoff**

9 Pursuant to section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, an automatic stay went into effect upon the  
10 commencement of the Debtor’s case, which is in effect as of the Petition Date. The automatic stay  
11 expressly prohibits “the setoff of any debt owing to the debtor that arose before the commencement of  
12 the case under this title against any claim against the debtor.” 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)(7); *In re  
13 Metropolitan Hosp.*, 131 B.R. 283, 288 (E.D. Pa. 1991); *SBA v. Rinehart*, 887 F.2d 165, 168 (8th Cir.  
14 1989). The stay is meant to protect a debtor from interference with its efforts to successfully  
15 reorganize; upon request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the Court is empowered  
16 to grant relief from the stay in order to effectuate a setoff. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d). Thus, a creditor must  
17 seek and obtain relief from the automatic stay or must otherwise obtain an order allowing the setoff.  
18 *Braniff Airways, Inc. v. Exxon Co.*, USA., 814 F.2d 1030, 1041 (5th Cir. 1987).

19 The right of setoff, or offset, allows creditors and debtors that owe each other monies to apply  
20 their mutual debts against each other, thereby avoiding “the absurdity of making A pay B when B  
21 owes A.” *Strumpf* at 18. Although there is no federal right of setoff created by the Bankruptcy Code,  
22 section 553(a) permits that whatever right of setoff that otherwise exists is preserved in bankruptcy.  
23 *Id.* The right of setoff is preserved and is only stayed pending an “orderly examination of the debtor’s  
24 and creditor’s rights.” *Briggs v. Stovin* (*In re Lux Int’l, Ltd.*), 219 B.R. 837, 841 (9th Cir. BAP); *In re  
25 Matter of Corland Corp.*, 967 F.2d 1069 (5th Cir. 1992); *Rinehart*, 887 F.2d at 169. A creditor’s right  
26 to setoff a mutual, pre-petition debt survives even after the discharge of the debtor, because it would  
27 “be unfair to deny a creditor the right to recover an established obligation while requiring the creditor  
28 to fully satisfy a debt to a debtor.” *In re Buckenmaier*, 127 B.R. 233, 237 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1991)

1 (citing *In re Davidovich*, 901 F.2d 1533, 1539 (10th Cir. 1990). “It was to avoid this unfairness to  
2 creditors that setoffs were allowed in bankruptcy in the first place. *Id.*

3 Courts are generally permitted entitled to discretion in permitting setoff. Once a creditor  
4 establishes its right to setoff, the creditor has established a *prima facie* showing of “cause” for relief  
5 from the automatic stay under section 362(d)(1). *In re Ealy*, 392 B.R. 408, 414 (Bankr. E.D. Ark.  
6 2008) (citing *In re Nuclear Imaging Sys., Inc.*, 260 B.R. 724, 730 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2000); *In re*  
7 *Coleman*, 52 B.R. 1, 3 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1985).

8 However, compelling circumstances must be found before a setoff is disallowed. *See Bird, II v.*  
9 *Carl's Grocery Co. (In re NWFX, Inc.)*, 864 F.2d 593, 595 (8th Cir. 1989) (compelling reasons  
10 required to disallow setoff); *Scherling v. Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (In re Tilston Roberts Corp.)*,  
11 75 B.R. 76, 79 (S.D.N.Y 1987) (citing *Bohack Corp. v. Borden, Inc. (In re Bohack Corp.)* 599 F.2d  
12 1160, 1165 (2d Cir. 1979)), stating that “[t]he Second Circuit has repeatedly favored the allowance of  
13 setoffs, and has noted specifically its reluctance to disturb the Bankruptcy Code’s policy of allowing  
14 setoffs unless compelling circumstances require it.”).

15 Further, the Court’s discretion to deny an otherwise proper setoff remedy under section 533(a)  
16 is limited to “only those rare cases where fraud or illegal conduct is present.” *In re Bridge Info. Sys.,*  
17 *Inc. v. Gulfcoast Workstation Corp.*, 314 B.R. 421, 430-431 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 2004) (citing *In re*  
18 *DeLaurentiis Entertainment Group, Inc.*, 963 F.2d 1269, 1277 (9th Cir. 1992), cert. denied 506 U.S.  
19 918 (1992). The Court reasoned that a “creditor’s right to setoff pre-petition mutual debts with the  
20 debtor has a long and venerable tradition in bankruptcy and therefore a presumption exists in favor of  
21 enforcing a creditor’s right to setoff under § 553(a).” *Id.* Additionally, the text and legislative history  
22 of § 533(a) itself makes it clear that the purpose of the statute is to preserve a creditor’s state law  
23 rights to setoff pre-petition mutual debts in bankruptcy.” *Id.* “There is nothing in the text or the  
24 legislative history of § 533(a) or any other Code provision that gives the court the power to diminish  
25 that right.” *Id.*

26 **1. PVF’s Claim For Setoff Meet Section 553(a) Requirements**

27 In addition to being authorized under state law, Section 553(a) imposes two additional  
28 requirements before a setoff may be asserted: timing and mutuality. *In re Verco Industries*, 704 F.2d

1 1134, 1130 (9th Cir. 1983).

2 a. The Timing Requirement Is Satisfied Because Both Obligations Are Pre-  
Petition Debts

3 For timing, under section 553(a), to maintain a right of setoff, a creditor must prove that a debt  
4 exists from the creditor to debtor which arose prior to the commencement of the bankruptcy case; the  
5 creditor has a claim against the debtor which arose prior to the commencement of the bankruptcy case.  
6 *Braniff Airways*, 814 F.2d at 1030. In other words, it requires that the two debts must have arisen pre-  
7 petition. *In re Buckenmaier*, 127 B.R. at 238. Although a prepetition could not be setoff against a  
8 postpetition debt, the right to setoff may be asserted in a bankruptcy even though one of the debts  
9 involved is absolutely owing but not presently due when the petition is filed. *Braniff Airways*, 814  
10 F.2d at 1030 (5th Cir. 1987).

11 The Bankruptcy Code takes an expansive approach to the terms “claim” and “debt” and the  
12 meanings are co-extensive. *Pennsylvania Dep’t of Public Welfare v. Davenport*, 495 U.S. 552 (1990).  
13 A “debt” is defined as a “liability on a claim.” 11 U.S.C. § 101(11). A “claim is defined as “a right to  
14 payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent,  
15 matured, unmatured, disputed undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured.” 11 U.S.C. §  
16 101(4)(A).

17 b. The Debts Are Mutual As They Are Between The Same Parties And Due And  
Owing In The Same Capacity

18 For mutuality, the debt and the claim must be mutual obligations. The mutuality requirement  
19 means “the obligations must be between the same parties and must be owing and due in the same  
20 rights and capacity.” *In re Barry P. Parker’s, Inc.*, 33 B.R. 115, 117 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn. 1983). “In  
21 order for debts to be mutual, something must be owed by both sides. *Buckenmaier*, 127 B.R. at 238.  
22 “Capacity” refers to the nature of the relationship between the parties. *In re Luz Intern., Ltd.*, 219  
23 B.R. 837, 847-48 (B.A.P. 9th Cir.1998). The mutuality requirement in bankruptcy is strictly  
24 construed. Thus, where a debt arises from a fiduciary duty or is in the nature of a trust, courts have  
25 held no mutuality for setoff purposes. See *Western Dealer Management, Inc. v. England (In re Bob*  
26 *Richards Chrysler-Plymouth Corp., Inc.)*, 473 F.2d 262 (9th Cir. 1973).

27 However, it is not necessary that the mutual obligations be of the same character or arise from

1 the same transaction. Tort claims may be setoff against contractual ones which arise from totally  
2 different transactions and statutory claims may be setoff against obligations arising in equity.  
3 *Buckenmaier*, 127 B.R. at 238; Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 553.03(3)(e). The right to setoff can be  
4 asserted despite having multiple contingencies because of the Bankruptcy Code's expansive  
5 definitions of "claim" and "debt." *Id.* at 239. It is a long-standing rule that the right of setoff exists if  
6 the debt is absolutely owing at the time of the petition even though not due or liquidated. *Barry*, 33  
7 B.R. at 117 (quoting *Waidschmidt v. Columbia Gulf Transmission Co. (In re Fulghum Construction*  
8 *Corp.*), 23 B.R. 147, 151-152 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn. 1982)).

9 Here, it is clear that the claims and debts between PVF and Debtor PG&E are mutual as they  
10 are between the same parties and mutually due owing and due as of the Petition Date. At the very  
11 core, PVF and Debtor are in a servicer-customer relationship. It is because of this relationship that  
12 PVF, as a customer, incurred Usage Charges and Interconnection Charges due and owing to PG&E  
13 before the bankruptcy. Likewise, PG&E, as a servicer, failed to exercise reasonable care in its  
14 servicing and repair of a circuit regulator to provide such electric and gas services to its customers  
15 causing PVF significant damages and losses due and owing to PVF before bankruptcy. There are no  
16 third parties involved, no fiduciary relationship exists between the parties, and both of these claims  
17 occurred pre-bankruptcy. Accordingly, PVF holds a valid right to assert a setoff of PVF's General  
18 Claims with PG&E's Setoff Claims.

19 **2. PVF's Right To Setoff Is Permitted Under State Law**

20 Section 533(a) provides in relevant part that the Bankruptcy Code does not alter a creditor's  
21 right to offset a "mutual debt" owing by such creditor to the debtor that arose before the  
22 commencement of the case under this title against a claim of such creditor against the debtor that arose  
23 before the commencement of the case. If setoff is allowed, the claim of the creditor subject to setoff  
24 under section 533(a) is a secured claim to the extent of the amount subject to setoff. 11 U.S.C. §  
25 506(a). Because section 553(a) does not establish an independent federal right to setoff, courts must  
26 examine applicable state law to determine the creditor's substantive setoff rights." *Gulfcoast*, 314 B.R.  
27 at 428.

28 Under California law, an offset must normally rest on a claim enforceable in its own right.

1 *FDIC v. Ching*, 189 F. Supp.3d 978, 998 (E.D.Cal. 2016). Under Code of Civil Procedure section  
2 431.70, a party is authorized to assert a statutory offset for cross-demands for money between parties  
3 to the same lawsuit. There is no requirement that one party's setoff claim arise from the same events  
4 as the other party's claim. *Ginger Root Office Associates, LLC v. Advanced Packing & Products*, 2009  
5 WL 10672775 (C.D.Cal. Feb. 18, 2009). The statute requires only that "the claim that is the basis of  
6 the setoff claim 'have existed' at some point in time concurrent with" the other party's claim. *Id.*; *See*  
7 Cal. Civ. Proc. § 431.70. Whether rooted in tort or contract, unliquidated claims have as much force as  
8 liquidated claims and may be used to effectuate a setoff. *See Great Western Drywall, Inc. v. Roel*  
9 *Construction Co., Inc.*, 166 Cal.App.4th 761, 768-69 (Cal. Ct. App. 2008) (permitting award of  
10 unliquidated tort damages to a cross-complainant as a setoff against other party's liquidated contract  
11 damages).

12 The right to offset is preeminently an equitable doctrine and a "court of equity will compel a  
13 setoff when mutual demands are held under such circumstances that one of them should be applied  
14 against the other and only the balance recovered. *Harrison v. Adams*, 20 Cal. 2d 646, 649 (Cal. 1942).  
15 The "insolvency of the party against whom the relief is sought affords sufficient ground for invoking  
16 this principle." *Meherin v. Saunders*, 131 Cal. 681, 693 (Cal. 1901). The fact that the demand of a  
17 party has not been reduced to judgment is no obstacle to its allowance as a set-off against a judgment.  
18 *Id.* Such a set-off may be compelled even against an assignee of the judgment who took without notice  
19 and for value. *Id.* The "setoff procedure simply eliminates a superfluous exchange of monies between  
20 the parties." *Jess v. Herrmann*, 26 Cal.3d 131, 137 (Cal. 1979).

21 The court in *Advance Indus. Finance Co. v. Western Equities, Inc.*, 173 Cal. App. 2d 420, 427  
22 (Cal. Ct. App. 1959), explained that:

23 It is a general rule that the right to offset exists when the parties hold  
24 mutual cross-demands under such circumstances that in equity they  
25 should be applied one against the other. However, in order to warrant  
26 an offset the debts must be mutual and the principle of mutuality  
requires that the debts should not only be due to and from the same  
person, but in the same capacity (*internal citations omitted*).

27 In the instant case, the Setoff Claims occurred concurrently as the General Claims and both  
28 accrued before the Petition Date. In addition, the Setoff Claims are enforceable in their own right. If

1 PVF fails to satisfy its obligation to PG&E through either the Usage Charges or Interconnection  
2 Charges, PG&E would have the ability to pursue remedies against PVF. Lastly, the General and Setoff  
3 Claims easily meet California's mutuality requirement because they are both due and owing from the  
4 same two parties, PVF and PG&E. Further, the parties hold the mutual obligations in the same  
5 capacity, that is PVF and PG&E incurred the obligations as a result of their servicer-customer  
6 relationship. PVF would not have incurred the Setoff Claims but for PG&E being its utility servicer.  
7 PG&E would not have incurred the General Claims but for PVF being a customer of its utility  
8 services. Thus, the PVF is entitled to assert a setoff under California law and therefore, is entitled to  
9 assert a setoff under Section 553 and 542(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

10 **3. Relief From The Automatic Stay To Exercise Setoff Is Appropriate And Will Not  
11 Prejudice The Debtors**

12 The right of setoff is permissive, not mandatory and rests in the discretion of the court.  
13 *Newberry Corp. v. Fireman's Funds Ins. Co*, 995 F.3d 1392, 1399 (9th Cir. 1996). Once a prima facie  
14 case is shown, the burden shifts to the debtor to rebut the prima facie showing. *In re Ealy*, 392 B.R. at  
15 414; *Nuclear*, 260 B.R. at 730; *In re Olson*, 175 B.R. 30, 33 (Bankr. D. Neb. 1994). Courts have  
16 denied setoffs when (1) where it would jeopardize a debtor's ability to reorganize and (2) in a  
17 liquidation case if it results in a preference or priority over other unsecured creditors. See *In re  
18 Faasoa*, 576 B.R. 631, 639 (S.D. Cal. 2017).

19 Permitting PVF to offset the Usage claims will not impede the debtor's fresh start and would  
20 not interfere with the pending cases. Although the Debtors are in the early stages of reorganization,  
21 the case has been proceeding briskly including applications for employment of counsel and other  
22 officers, including Special Corporate Defense Counsel, docket No. 911, Administrative Advisor,  
23 Docket No. 896, Investment Banker, docket No. 892, Attorneys for Debtor, Docket No. 872, Employ  
24 AP Services LLP, Docket No. 868., Employ Corporate and Litigation Counsel, Docket No. 1025., and  
25 issued Orders authorizing the Debtors to pay prepetition wages and salaries, Docket No. 439,  
26 prepetition taxes and assessments, Docket No. 1045, granting relief from automatic stay with respect  
27 to workers compensation claims, Docket No. 695, and other debtors-in-possession actions.

28 The Motion also does not jeopardize the debtor's plan of reorganization or prejudice other

1 creditors. With this Motion, PVF is seeking to only setoff its own damages and injuries with a mutual  
2 obligation to reduce its overall recovery against the estate. In actuality, the setoff assists PG&E in  
3 pursuing its plan of reorganization because it does not seek distribution from the Debtor's assets  
4 thereby allowing it to satisfy other creditors' claims and meet their other obligations. *See In re*  
5 *Calderone*, 166 B.R. 825, 830 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1994) ("A creditor asserting setoff is not requesting  
6 distribution from the bankruptcy estate res but is seeking to satisfy a debt owed to it by the debtor to  
7 the extent of the debt it owes to the debtor.") The amount of debt that PVF seeks to setoff is nominal  
8 in the larger scope of the debtor's plan of reorganization and represents about a billionth of a  
9 percentage of the Debtor's scheduled assets.

10 Lastly, the equities weigh heavily in favor of granting relief from the stay where PVF has no  
11 other remedy to satisfy its General Claims. PVF has been placed between a rock and a hard place –  
12 PG&E failed to complete the administrative claims process for PVF to pursue action in court before  
13 the Petition Date and at the same time, the automatic stay prevents PVF from asserting or preserving  
14 its General Claims in court. *See DeLaurentiis*, 963 F.2d at 1277 ("Absent a setoff, a creditor...is in the  
15 worst of both worlds: it must pay its debt to the debtor in full, but is only entitled to receive a tiny  
16 fraction of the money the debtor owes it."). Thus, this Court should grant relief from the automatic  
17 stay for PVF to exercise a setoff of the mutual obligations between PVF and Debtor PG&E.

18 **C. PVF's General Claims Are Eligible To Exercise Setoff**

19 PVF anticipates opposition asserting that because PVF's General Claims have not been  
20 reduced to a judgment, they are contingent and unliquidated precluding setoff under the Bankruptcy  
21 Code.

22 **1. Section 553 of The Bankruptcy Code Does Not Require A Setoff Claim To Be**  
**Liquidated or Non-Contingent**

23 By the statutory language alone, mutual debts between creditor and debtor are not required to  
24 be liquidated or non-contingent to effect a setoff. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 553. The opposite is actually true,  
25 where "debts" are defined to specifically include any right to payment, whether liquidated,  
26 unliquidated, contingent, or non-contingent. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 101(4)(A). Although Section 553  
27 prohibits the setoff of a post-petition claim against a debtor's prepetition liability, it "does not prohibit  
28

1 setoff of a creditor's claim arising prepetition, unliquidated or unmatured as of the petition date,  
2 against a debtor's prepetition claim. *In re Morristown Lincoln-Mercury, Inc.*, 42 B.R. 413, 415  
3 (Bankr. E.D. Tenn. 1984) (*citing Whitman v. SeedTec Int'l Inc.*, 38 B.R. 395 (Bankr. N.D. 1984)).  
4 Further, a contingent claim which arises prior to the commencement of a bankruptcy case may be set  
5 off against a prepetition claim of the debtor's estate. *Id.*; see 4 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 553.11. The  
6 debt owed to the debtor does not have to be calculated prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petition in  
7 order for setoff to be available to a creditor. *Braniff*, 814 F.2d at 1036.

8 **2. *Even If Required, The General Claims Are Non-Contingent And Liquidated For***  
***Purposes Of Exercising A Setoff***

9 a. *The General Claims Are Non-Contingent Because The Events Triggering*  
*Obligation Occurred Before The Bankruptcy And Not Dependent On Future*  
*Action*

10 There is authority concerning the classification of un-litigated claims as contingent. *See In re*  
11 *All Media Properties, Inc.*, 5 B.R. 126, 133 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1980) (providing that an underlying  
12 “tort claim for negligence” classifies the debt as contingent since the presumption is that the “tort  
13 feasor would be liable only if it were so established by a competent tribunal.”)

14 Recent cases, however, hold that debts arising from tortious conduct are not automatically  
15 deemed contingent, but rather, the court must determine whether all of the events that give rise to a  
16 debtor's alleged liability occurred prior to the bankruptcy filing. “If all of the events giving rise to  
17 liability occurred prior to the bankruptcy filing, the debt is not contingent.” *See In re McGarry*, 230  
18 B.R. 272, 275 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1999) (holding that while securities fraud claims are disputed and  
19 listed as contingent by the debtor, the debt is actually not contingent since “[a]n obligation is  
20 noncontingent when all of the events giving rise to liability for the debt occurred prior to a debtor's  
21 bankruptcy filing.”); *In re Ristic*, 142 B.R. 856, 857 (Bankr. E.D. Wis. 1992) (holding the debt to be  
22 non-contingent because the events upon which the liability was based occurred before the debtor filed  
23 his petition and explaining “the fact that the debt was not reduced to judgment before the chapter 13  
24 petition was filed does not make the debt contingent.”) A debt's “contingency” relates to the time or  
25 circumstances under which the liability arises but it does not mean a judgment or remedy. *In re Doyle*,  
26 340 B.R. 381, 384 (Bankr. D. Or. 2006).

1       Here, the General Claims are not contingent because all of the events that give rise to its claim  
2 against PG&E occurred prior to the Petition Date. The negligent acts occurred on April 6 and April  
3 11, 2018, and the subsequent repairs occurred immediately after with invoices dating April 30, 2018  
4 through May 15, 2018. The negligent actions that triggered PG&E's debt to PVF was completed at the  
5 latest April 11, 2018, approximately 7 months prior to the Petition Date. The fact that PVF did not file  
6 a complaint and reduce its claim to a judgment before the Petition Date is of no consequence because  
7 all the actions and events on which the General Claims are based occurred and were completed well  
8 before the Petition Date. Further, the Debtor's liability is not dependent on the occurrence of a future  
9 event and PVF's injuries as a result of the General Claims have already been sustained. Thus, the  
10 unsecured claim held by PVF are not contingent as of the Petition Date to exercise a setoff.

11                   b.       The General Claims Are Liquidated For Purposes Of Setoff

12       Under the context of eligibility for Chapter 13 relief, the Ninth Circuit holds that a "debt is  
13 liquidated if it is capable of ready determination and precision in computation of the amount due." *In*  
14 *re Nicholes*, 184 B.R. 82, 89 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995). The test for "ready determination" is whether the  
15 amount due is fixed or certain or otherwise ascertainable by reference to an agreement or by simple  
16 computation. *Id.* Generally dispute as to the debtor's liability for a debt does not render a debt  
17 unliquidated unless the dispute precludes the ready determination of a debt. *Doyle*, 340 B.R. at 384.

18       Courts in other circuits have similarly held that a debt is "liquidated" if it is certain as to  
19 amount. *In re Lewis*, 157 B.R. 253, 255 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1993). A "liquidated" debt is one that "is  
20 readily and precisely determinable, where the claim is determinable by reference to an agreement or  
21 by simple computation." *United States. v. May*, 211 B.R. 991, 996 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1997). Even  
22 where the debt arises from a claim of tortious conduct in which the debtor disputes liability, a debt has  
23 nevertheless been qualified as liquidated if the amount is readily ascertainable by a simple  
24 mathematical calculation. *See In re Clark*, 91 B.R. 570 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1988) (under subrogation, the  
25 insurer carrier was able to identify the exact dollar amount paid under the insurance policy even  
26 though the liability was disputed by the debtor). Despite being a substantial dispute as to liability and  
27 damages, a tort liability can nevertheless be classified as liquidated where the amount is easily  
28 determinable using simple arithmetic. *See In re Huelbig*, 299 B.R. 721 (Bankr. D.R.I. 2003); *In re*

1 Wiencko, 275 B.R. 772, 779 (Bankr. W.D.Va. 2002) (“[N]owhere in the Bankruptcy Code does it  
2 require that a debt be based on a final order to be determined liquidated.”).

3 In this instant case, the General Claims are liquidated to exercise a setoff because the damages  
4 and losses have been ascertained and are reasonably certain in the amount of one million two hundred  
5 thirty-four thousand four hundred sixty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents (\$1,234,469.61), exclusive of  
6 interest and other costs. The amount of property damages were computed through a review of the  
7 invoices for the cost and expenses to repair the property damage caused by the negligent conduct. The  
8 amount of loss of profits have been calculated and determined using mathematical calculations  
9 through a review of the previous year production records and applying reliable accounting methods.  
10 The amount, and all supporting documentation including invoices and production tables, have been  
11 fully evidenced in its Proof of Claim submitted on February 14, 2019 and its amended claim submitted  
12 on March 4, 2019. The General Claims, while the Debtors dispute liability, are liquidated and certain  
13 to the extent that it can be used to apply a setoff with the Setoff Claims without the need for an  
14 extensive hearing.

15 **IV.**  
16 **CONCLUSION**

17 WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing, PVF respectfully requests entry of an Order (1)  
18 declaring PVF is entitled to withhold funds from Debtor PG&E until the Court has conclusively  
19 determines PVF’s rights to assert a setoff, (2) granting PVF relief from the automatic stay to exercise  
20 a setoff of the General Claims with the Setoff Claims, and (3) such other relief that the Court deems  
21 proper and just.

22 Dated: March 29, 2019

23 McCORMICK, BARSTOW, SHEPPARD,  
24 WAYTE & CARRUTH LLP

25 By: \_\_\_\_\_ /s/ H. Annie Duong  
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